

Description

[METHOD OF FABRICATING POLYSILICON FILM]

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the priority benefit of Taiwan application serial no. 92120193, filed July 24, 2003.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] Field of the Invention

[0003] This invention relates to a method of fabricating Thin Film Transistor Liquid Crystal Display (TFT-LCD), and more particularly, relates to a method of fabricating a polysilicon film of TFT array in a TFT-LCD thereof.

[0004] Description of the Related Art

[0005] An ordinary active TFT LCD array is generally categorized into polysilicon TFT and amorphous silicon TFT based materials used for making the TFT LCD, where a polysilicon (poly-Si) TFT being capable of integrating driving circuit thus provides a higher opening rate and lower fabri-

cation cost than a corresponding amorphous silicon (a-Si) TFT. Another reason that polysilicon TFT technology is greatly promoted is that poly-Si TFT significantly reduces device feature size so that high image resolution can be achieved. In order to mass-produce polysilicon TFT-LCD, three primary conditions are low temperature (about 450 to 550 °C) process, low-temperature filming technology for high quality gate-insulator layer, and broad ion-implantation.

[0006] In view of the cost of a glass substrate, low temperature thin film process is adopted where Solid Phase Crystallization (SPC) is introduced thereby, yet the active temperature not only tends to be relatively higher than expected, which is around 600°C, but also causes degraded crystallization. Thus Excimer Laser Crystallization (ELC) or Excimer Laser Annealing (ELA) process that is applied to the foregoing low-temperature TFT process is developed, wherein an a-Si thin film is fused by laser scanning and is crystallized to poly-Si thin film.

[0007] Providing process temperature lower than 450°C in ELC and providing higher electron mobility and lower current leakage than SPC in forming an amorphous silicon thin film, a less expensive glass substrate is introduced so as

to reduce fabrication cost whereas better TFT device characteristic is obtained thereby.

[0008] Referring to *FIG. 1A*, a substrate *100* is provided. A first insulating layer *102* is formed on the substrate *100*. Next, a photolithography etching is performed to form a first opening *104* in the first insulating layer *102*. In the sub-micron technology, the photolithography technology is not applicable to the present micro TFT field, because the threshold feature of the first opening *104* using photolithography technique is about 1 micrometer, which is relatively large compared to the threshold crystal feature size for TFT thin film.

[0009] Attempts to resolve the issue is illustrated with reference to *FIG. 1B*. A second insulating layer *106* is further formed over the first insulating layer *102* and the first opening *104*. The deposition of the second insulating layer *106* further shrinks the first opening *104* to a second opening *108* to satisfy the feature size requirement for polysilicon TFT crystallization.

[0010] Referring to *FIG. 1C*, an a-Si layer *110* is formed over the second insulating layer *106*. Next, fuse and liquefy the a-Si layer *110* by an Excimer Laser *112*.

[0011] Finally, referring to *FIG. 1D*, the fused liquefied silicon un-

dergoes crystallization from the second opening *108* to transform the a-Si layer *110* into a poly-Si layer *114*, which is suitable for forming source/drain and channel of a TFT therein.

[0012] However, problems in the foregoing process do exist, as described below.

[0013] The forming of the first opening *104* in the foregoing process requires a mask process and an additional deposition step of forming the second insulating layer *106* adjusting to the size of the first opening *104*, and therefore not only complication but also lowers throughput results.

[0014] Moreover, the scheme of depositing the second insulating layer *106* for adjusting to the size of the second opening *108* requires precise control of the process conditions, thus narrowing the processing tolerance window.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0015] According to foregoing issues, one object of the present invention is to provide a method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film, wherein the steps of complicated photolithography exposure, extra deposition procedure, etc. can be excluded, and an opening with proper deep sub-micron dimensions can be formed.

[0016] Another object of the present invention is to provide a

method of fabricating a poly-Si film, wherein an opening having a size sufficient for poly-Si thin film crystallization can be formed without precise control of process conditions, and thereby increasing the process window allowing greater process condition tolerance.

[0017] The present invention provides a method of fabricating a poly-Si layer, wherein a substrate is provided, an insulating layer, a first a-Si layer, and a cap layer are sequentially formed over the substrate. A first laser annealing is performed for transforming the first a-Si layer into a first poly-Si layer having at least one hole. Next, the cap layer is removed, and then a portion of the insulating layer within the hole is removed to form a first opening in the insulating layer, and the first opening and the insulating layer form a second opening. Subsequently, a second a-Si layer is formed over the first a-Si layer and the second opening, wherein the second a-Si layer has a recess over the second opening. Finally, the resulting structure is subjected to a second laser annealing, wherein an unfused portion of the second a-Si layer at a bottom of the second opening serves as a seed for crystal growth during the crystallization, thus the second a-Si layer is transformed into a second poly-Si layer.

[0018] The present invention provides another method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film. A substrate is provided. An insulating layer, a first a-Si layer, and a cap layer are sequentially formed over the substrate. A first laser annealing is performed to transform the first a-Si layer into a first poly-Si layer having at least a first hole. Afterwards, the cap layer is removed, removing a portion of the insulating layer exposed within the first hole to form a first opening in the insulating layer, and the first hole and the first opening define a second opening. Then a dielectric layer is formed over the first poly-Si layer and the second opening, and a second a-Si layer is formed over the dielectric layer, wherein the second a-Si layer has a recess over the second opening. Finally, the resulting structure is subjected to a second annealing, wherein a portion of the second a-Si layer within the recess serves as the seed for crystal growth during the crystallization, so that the second a-Si layer is transformed into a second poly-Si layer.

[0019] The present invention provides another method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film. A substrate is provided. An insulating layer, a first a-Si layer, and a cap layer are formed sequentially over the substrate. Thereafter the resulting structure is subjected to a first annealing wherein the first

a-Si layer is transformed into a first poly-Si layer having at least a first hole. Next, the cap layer is removed, and then a portion of the insulating layer exposed within the first hole is removed to form a first opening in the insulating layer, and the first hole and the first opening form a second opening. Then a dielectric layer having a second hole is formed over the first poly-Si layer and the second opening, wherein the second hole is formed within the second opening. Next, a second a-Si layer is formed over the dielectric layer. Finally, the resulting structure is subjected to a second laser annealing. A portion of the second a-Si layer over the second hole is subjected to a higher temperature than other portion of the second a-Si layer relative to the second hole, and crystallization lasts longer, so that the second a-Si layer is transformed into a second poly-Si layer.

[0020] According to the foregoing description, it is noted that a proper deep sub-micron hole in the insulating layer is formed by sequentially forming an insulating layer, a a-Si layer and a cap layer over the substrate and then performing a laser annealing process without performing any photolithography and etching. Accordingly, process steps such as light exposure, photolithography and additional

deposition as described above for forming an opening having a deep sub-micron feature can be effectively excluded. Thus, the throughput can also be effectively increased.

[0021] Moreover, the method of the present invention can be implemented without precisely controlling the process conditions by forming the cap layer, the a-Si layer, the insulating layer or laser annealing process. Thus the method of the present invention has a broader process tolerance compared to the conventional process described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0022] *FIGs. 1A to 1D* show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process according to a conventional method of fabricating a polysilicon (poly-Si) thin film.

[0023] *FIGs. 2A to 2E* show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of a method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] *FIGs. 3A to 3F* show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of a method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0025] *FIGs. 4A to 4F* show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of a method of fabricating a poly-Si thin film according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0026] *First Embodiment*

[0027] Referring to *FIGs. 2A to 2E*, show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of a method of fabricating a polysilicon (poly-Si) thin film according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] Referring to *FIG. 2A*, a substrate 200 is provided, wherein the material of the substrate 200 includes a silicon wafer, a glass substrate or a plastic substrate, for example. An insulating layer 202 is formed over the substrate 200, wherein the insulating layer 202 includes silicon dioxide can be formed by performing a conventional deposition process such as Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition (LPVCD), Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD) or sputtering. Thereafter a first a-Si layer 204, which can be formed by performing a conventional process such as LPVCD, PECVD or sputtering, is formed over the insulating layer 202. Further, a cap layer 206 is formed

over the first a-Si layer 204, wherein the material of the cap layer 206 includes a silicon dioxide, for example, wherein the cap layer 206 may be formed by performing a conventional deposition process such as LPCVD, PECVD, or sputtering. Afterwards, the resulting structure is subjected to a first laser annealing 208, for example, an excimer laser may be used to perform the first laser annealing 208, so as to fuse the first a-Si layer 204. The energy density of the excimer laser is about 50 to 500 mJ/cm².

[0029] Referring to FIG. 2B, a first poly-Si layer 210 is formed transformed from the first a-Si layer 204 through crystallization. In addition, a plurality of holes are randomly formed in the first poly-Si layer 210, however, in the FIG. 2B, only one hole 212 is shown for illustration purpose.

[0030] According to the foregoing procedures, the reasons why the hole 212 is formed in the first poly-Si layer 210 is not exactly known but it is most likely due to a cohesion force of poly-Si being stronger than an adhesion force between the cap layer and the first poly-Si layer 210. The first poly-Si layer 210 shrinks inwardly to form the holes 212 as the first a-Si layer 204 is transformed into the first poly-Si layer 210. Additionally, each of the holes 212 has the feature of a proper deep sub-micron dimension for back-end

crystallization.

[0031] Referring to *FIG. 2C*, the cap layer 206 is removed by performing a wet etching or an anisotropic dry etching.

Thereafter, a portion of the insulating layer 202 exposed within the hole 212 is removed to form a first opening 214, wherein the step of removing the portion of the insulating layer 202 exposed within the first opening 214 can be carried out by performing a wet etching, for example. The width of the first opening 214 is smaller than about 0.5 micron for further crystallization. The hole 212 and the first opening 214 form a second opening 216.

[0032] Referring to *FIG. 2D*, a second a-Si layer 218 is formed over the first poly-Si layer 210 and the second opening 216, wherein the second a-Si layer 218 is deposited by performing LPCVD, PECVD, or sputtering, for example, wherein the second a-Si layer 218 includes a recess 220 neighboring with the second opening 216. The resulting structure is subjected to a second laser annealing 222, for example, using an excimer laser to irradiate the second a-Si layer 218 with an energy density of about 50 to 500 mJ/cm² so as to fuse the second a-Si layer 218 and the first poly-Si layer 210. According to the second opening 216, an unfused portion of the second a-Si layer 218 serves as a seed

for crystallization, wherein the unfused portion of the second a-Si layer 218 is at the bottom of the second opening 216.

[0033] Finally, referring to *FIG. 2E*, a second poly-Si layer 224 is transformed from a fused portion of the second a-Si layer 218 and the first poly-Si layer 210 crystal growing in a lateral direction 226 .

[0034] *Second Embodiment*

[0035] Referring to the *FIGs. 3A to 3F*, show the cross sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of a method of fabricating a poly-Si film according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] Referring to *FIG. 3A* , a substrate 300 is provided, wherein the material of the substrate 300 includes, for example, a silicon wafer, a glass or a plastic. An insulating layer 302 is formed over the substrate 300, wherein the material of the insulating layer 302 includes, for example, a silicon dioxide, and the insulating layer 302 can be formed by, for example, performing a conventional deposition process such as a LPVCD, a PECVD or a sputtering. Thereafter, a first a-Si layer 304 is formed over the insulating layer 302, by performing, for example, a LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering process.

[0037] Further, a cap layer 306 is formed over the first a-Si layer 304, wherein the material of the cap layer 306 includes, for example, silicon dioxide, and the cap layer 306 can be formed by, for example, performing a conventional deposition process such as LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering. The resulting structure is then subjected to a first laser annealing 308, for example, performing an excimer laser annealing to fuse the first a-Si layer 304. The energy density of the excimer laser is about 50 to 500 mJ/cm².

[0038] Referring to FIG. 3B, a first poly-Si layer 310 is formed transformed from the first a-Si layer 304 through the fusion and crystallization. Moreover, as described in the first embodiment, as the first a-Si layer 304 is transformed to the first poly-Si layer 310, a plurality of holes 312 are randomly formed in the first poly-Si layer 310, however only a single hole 312 is shown in FIG. 3B for illustration purpose.

[0039] Referring to FIG. 3C, the cap layer 306 is removed, wherein the step of removing the cap layer 306 is accomplished by, for example, performing a wet etching using hydrofluoric acid or an anisotropic dry etching. Thereafter, a portion of the insulating layer 302 exposed within the hole 312 is removed to form a first opening 314, wherein the portion of

the insulating layer 302 exposed within the first opening 314 can be removed by, for example, performing a wet etching. The first opening 314 has a width smaller than about 0.5 micron for further crystallization. The hole 312 and the first opening 314 constitute a second opening 316.

[0040] Referring to FIG. 3D, a dielectric layer 317 is formed over the first poly-Si layer 310 and the second opening 316, wherein the dielectric layer 317 can be formed by, for example, performing a conventional process such as either LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering, wherein the dielectric layer 317 includes a recess 320 neighboring with the second opening 316.

[0041] Referring to FIG. 3E, a second a-Si layer 318 is formed over the dielectric layer 317, wherein the second a-Si layer 318 is formed by, for example, performing with a conventional deposition process such as a LPCVD, a PECVD, or a sputtering process. Thereafter, the resulting structure is subjected to a second laser annealing 322 by performing, for example, an excimer laser annealing, to irradiate the second a-Si layer 318. The energy density of the excimer laser is about 50 to 500 mJ/cm².

[0042] Finally, referring to FIG. 3F, a second poly-Si layer 324 is formed transformed from a fused portion of the second

a-Si layer 318 crystal growing in a lateral direction 326, wherein an unfused portion of the second a-Si layer 318 neighboring with the recess 320 serves as a seed for crystallization.

[0043] Referring to the *FIGs. 4A to 4F*, show the cross-sectional views illustrating the progression of the process of the method of fabricating a poly-Si film according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

[0044] Referring to *FIG. 4A*, a substrate 400 is provided, wherein the material of the substrate 400 includes, for example, silicon wafer, glass, or plastic. An insulating layer 402 is formed over the substrate 400, wherein the material of the insulating layer 402 includes, for example, silicon dioxide, and wherein the insulating layer 402 can be formed by performing conventional deposition methods such as LPVCD, PECVD, or sputtering. Thereafter a first a-Si 404 is formed over the insulating layer 402, which can be formed by performing LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering method, for example.

[0045] Next, a cap layer 406 is formed over the first a-Si layer 404, wherein the material of the cap layer 406 includes, for example, silicon dioxide, and wherein the cap layer 406 can be formed by performing conventional deposition

methods such as LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering method. Thereafter, the resulting structure is subject to a first laser annealing 408 by performing, for example, an excimer laser, so as to fuse the first a-Si layer 404. The energy density of the excimer laser is about 50 to 500 mJ/cm².

[0046] Referring to FIG. 4B, a first poly-Si layer 410 is formed from the first a-Si layer 404 through fusion and crystallization. Moreover, a plurality of first holes 412 are randomly formed in the first poly-Si layer 410, however, in the FIG. 4B, only one first hole 412 is shown for illustration purpose.

[0047] Further, referring to FIG. 4C, the cap layer 406 is removed, wherein the method for removing the cap layer 406 is accomplished by performing a wet etching using hydrofluoric acid or anisotropic dry etching. Thereafter, a portion of the insulating layer 402 within the first hole 412 is removed to form a first opening 414, wherein the portion of the insulating layer 402 is removed by performing a wet etching, for example. The first opening 414 formed by the foregoing method has a width smaller than about 0.5 micron for further crystallization. The first opening 412 and the first opening 414 constitute a second opening 416.

[0048] Next, referring to *FIG. 4D*, a dielectric layer 417 is formed over the first poly-Si layer 410 and the second opening 416, wherein the dielectric layer 417 can be formed by performing LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering, for example. A second hole 420 is formed as an air space in the dielectric layer 417, wherein the second hole 420 is neighboring with the second opening 416.

[0049] Furthermore, referring to *FIG. 4E*, a second a-Si layer 418 is formed over the dielectric layer 417, wherein the second a-Si layer 418 is formed by performing LPCVD, PECVD or sputtering, for example. Thereafter, the resulting structure is subjected to a second laser annealing 422 by performing an excimer laser annealing for example, to irradiate and fuse the second a-Si layer 418. The energy density of the excimer laser is about 50 to 500 mJ/cm².

[0050] Finally, referring to *FIG. 4F*, a second poly-Si layer 424 is transformed from the second a-Si layer 418 through fusion and crystallization. When the second laser annealing 422 is performed, a portion of the second a-Si layer 418 over the second hole 420 is subjected to a higher temperature than other portion of the second a-Si layer 418 relative to the second hole 420 because the thermal conductivity is poor around the second hole 420. A lateral crystal-

lization progress from a region with lowest temperature (not shown) along the direction 426 is performed, wherein the lateral crystallization lasts longer around the second hole 420.

[0051] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the structure of the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. In view of the foregoing, it is intended that the present invention covers modifications and variations of this invention provided they fall within the scope of the following claims and their equivalents.